

The China Mail.

Established February, 1847.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

日五十月六年辰庚

Price, \$24 per annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill, E.C. GORDON & GOTT, Ladgate Street, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Montevideo, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 128, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Raffles Place, Singapore. C. HENSEN & CO., Malacca.

CHINA:—Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Canton, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Amoy, Fuzhou, Ningbo, and other ports. Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Amoy, Fuzhou, Ningbo, and other ports. Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Amoy, Fuzhou, Ningbo, and other ports.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
For 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG.

grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 26th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £200,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000.

RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39, THE ARCADE, STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1842.)

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, RUE BERGASSE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, £1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—The Hon. W. KEMWICK.

Deputy Chairman:—A. McIVER, Esq.

ADJOINTS:—E. R. BELLING, Esq., H. HOPKINS, Esq., H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong:—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai:—E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ELLES is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration on and after this Date.

AMES & Co.
Amoy, 1st July, 1880.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above Foundry and Engineering Works, intend carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, &c., from this Date under the Style and Title of "FENWICK, MORRISON & Co."

GEO. FENWICK,
ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai,
Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. G. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

RISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the New York Board of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 6.

Situate at the Junction of the MOUNT GOUGH and ABERDEEN NEW ROADS.

THIS LOT is the best and most conveniently situated Site on the southern slope of Mount Gough, and commands beautiful and extensive views in every direction. A Strong and Substantial BUNGALOW, with VERANDAH, is now in course of erection on the Lot, the Walls of which will be of Concrete, and the Wood-work throughout of Teak and Manila Hardwood. There is also a splendid site on the Ground for a Large Tennis Lawn and Flower Garden.

ANNUAL GROUND RENT, \$18.00.

For further Particulars, &c., Apply to

SHARP & DANBY.

Hongkong, July 10, 1880.

FOR SALE.

EX-RECENT ARRIVALS, AND AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

BASS PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints, bottled by PATTERSON & HENDERSON, in splendid Condition.

Fine OLD PORT, in 1 doz. Cases.

BOON'S GINGERWINE.

APPEL-DESSERT and BREAKFAST CLARETS, in 1 doz. Quarts.

MULDOON'S CELEBRATED GERMAN VEGETABLES, PRESERVES, SAUSAGES, FRUITS, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, &c.

Also,

TWO Large "HERMITAGE" PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES.

G. R. LAMMEET,
Feild's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, June 5, 1880.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just Received the following NEW & IMPROVED BOOKS.

Dr. Legge's New Work "The Religions of China," 1/75.

Spence Hardy's "Manual of Buddhism," 2/00.

Swinburn's "Songs of the Springtides," 2/00.

Leitch's "Sepia Painting," 2/00.

Todivale's "Merchant and Broker's Companion," 2/00.

Sheldon Amos's "Political and Legal Remedies for War," 2/00.

Holmes's "Voice Production and Voice Preservation," 1/00.

Frederick's "The Speaking Telephone and Electric Light," 1/00.

Smith's "Life of Gladstone," 2/00.

Smith's "Handbook of Hygiene," 2/00.

O'Brien's "History of the Mass," 2/00.

Roberts's "Thesaurus of English Words," 2/00.

Roberts's "Woodworking Machinery," 2/00.

Ferguson's "Chinese Researches," 2/00.

"The Province of Shing-king," 2/00.

Hongkong, July 14, 1880.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:—

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,
Victoria Exchange, Hongkong.

HAVE pleasure in Announcing their "ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE" of SILKS, POPLINS, POMPADOURS, MUSLINS, GREENADINES, RIBBONS, LACES, SCARFS, COLLARS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TOYS, &c., &c.

A Large Accumulation of REMNANTS to be cleared out.

The SALE will Commence on MONDAY Next, the 19th July, and continue for fourteen days.

TERMS:—Cash.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$18 per 1 doz. Case.

Pins, \$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

To Let.

THE FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of HOUSE, No. 3, PRATA EAST, on MARKET LANE, No. 65, (known as the "Blue House"). Possession 1st of August.

Also,

The HOUSE opposite the Wanchai Pier at present occupied by Mr. A. G. ATKIN, containing Eight Large Rooms with Large VERANDAH, KITCHEN, SERVANTS' QUARTERS, &c., with Gas and Water laid on. Possession 1st of August.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1880.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 55A and 59A, PRATA EAST; with Private WHARF.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing six Rooms and OUT-HOUSES.

Nos. 3 and 5, SHERWOOD TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a Piece of GROUND, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SPRING GARDEN, on Inland Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to

BERRETTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the

EMERSONS. Two ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARKET LANE, 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Intimations.

THE AMERICAN GUN EDGE POKER CARDS.

New Designs in PLAYING CARDS, GOODALL'S and DE LA RUE'S.

THE CHROMOGRAPH: The Best Kind of MULTIPLE EXPOSURE APPARATUS.

New FANCY NOTE PAPERS.

Genuine Smyrna CIGARETTE TOBACCO, in fine condition.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS for Cabinets only.

New Designs in SCRAP BOOKS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, ALBUMS, &c.

A New Stock of Dance MUSIC and SONGS.

The Waverley, The Pickwick, The Nile, The Hindoo and Gillette, Mitchell's and Waterloo's PENS.

A Large Variety of G. B. D. Briar Wood PIPES, quite new Styles.

A Fine Assortment of Meerschaum PIPES.

Hongkong, July 14, 1880.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 120.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

"KIUTOAN" LIGHTVESSEL.

TEMPORARY CHANGE OF LIGHTVESSEL AND IN FOG SIGNAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the "KIUTOAN" Lightvessel will shortly be withdrawn from her Station for Repair, and that the "TAKU" Lightvessel will temporarily take her place.

The "TAKU" Lightvessel is a fixed White Dioptric one, elevated 35 feet above the Sea, and in clear weather it should be visible from a distance of ten nautical miles.

The Lightvessel is painted Red with the word "TAKU" in White Letters on each Side, and has one mast surmounted by an 8 feet Black Ball.

In foggy weather a gong will be sounded at one minute intervals.

CHANGE IN POSITION OF "KIUTOAN" LIGHTVESSEL.

After the "KIUTOAN" Lightvessel has been repaired, she will be moored in 8 fathoms of water on the North side of the Channel with the "KIUTOAN" Lighthouse bearing S. 87° W. magnetic, and distance about 2 1/2 nautical miles.

In order to avoid the South-Eastern part of the Blokhousen Shoal, Vessels when within four miles to seaward of the "KIUTOAN," in her new position, should not bring her to bear West of N. 37° W.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Inspector-General.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 9th July, 1880.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

B. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 5, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1880.

A THIRTIETH RETURN OF CAPITAL & ACCUMULATIONS at the Rate of TWO TALS (200) per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 2nd July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, FRIDAY, 9th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th July, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

AH-TOW & Co.

SHIP'S COMPAHORE, STEVEDORE, BAILLIARD AND WATER SUPPLIER, Hongkong & Whampoa, (the same Proprietor) keep on hand and for sale, well assorted Choice Stevedores and Coal of all kinds. Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.

F69, PRATA WEST.

館辦典成口街典永

"Eighth Volume of the CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6—Vol. VIII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

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In regard to the proposed introduction of the Japanese Yen into this Colony, we learn from undoubted authority that, although the Home Government do not propose to interfere with existing arrangements in the Straits, there is no intention whatever on the part of the Imperial Government to extend the circulation of the yen to any other Colony. Lord Kimberley has lately written that the coin will not be introduced into Hongkong, and it is satisfactory to have an answer of a definite nature even although it may not coincide with the previous opinions or desires of many of those concerned. It may be remembered that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution in favour of the yen's introduction, when Mr. Nelson delivered himself of some strictures upon Mr. John Phipps's connection with a Chinese petition in favour of the coin's legalisation in the Colony. These matters have lately received a prominence otherwise than on fiscal grounds, and they will be fresh in the minds of our readers. It is believed that the discussion of the question in the Chamber was a somewhat sudden and incomplete affair; and although a resolution was passed in favour of the yen being introduced, the opinion of the Chamber was shortly afterwards found to be much divided on the subject. It appears, however, that the Imperial Government are satisfied with the Mexican, and, while they refuse to make a British dollar, they also decline to recognise the Japanese yen. It may also be within the recollection of those that H. E. Governor Hennessy led the Japanese officials and people to believe that he had no small influence, in regard to this matter, with the Imperial Government. This decision on the part of H. M. Eliot, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies will, therefore, tend to place the Governor of Hongkong in a more natural and less fantastic light than he appeared for a few months in the land of the Rising Sun.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending July 18.

	European.	Chinese.
Mon. July 12th,	52	93
Tues. " 13th,	26	42
Wed. " 14th,	38	91
Thurs. " 15th,	39	23
Fri. " 16th,	10	51
Sat. " 17th,	10	58
Sun. " 18th, Sunday.	204	1,175
Grand total,	2,175	

Mr. Solomon David Sassoon has been appointed a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

We append from a San Francisco correspondent a strongly-worded letter in which a severe complaint appears against the arrangements made on board the *Oceanic* for "chow" and for personal comfort throughout the voyage. We are strongly inclined to believe that an unhealthy condition of the liver has, in the case of all those who have communicated with our correspondent, had something to do with the violence of the attack that he makes on the administration of the ship. There were exceptional circumstances in its run to which his remarks refer. There was an unusually large number of passengers on board, and from that the waiter and the other capabilities of the vessel may have been so strained that the comfort and convenience which we are entitled to expect even on board "second-class" ships may not have been observed. But we do not think that any great decrease of the well-earned popularity of the O. & O. Company is likely to result from our correspondent's letter.

San Francisco, 19th June, 1880.

The "Golden City" is in the hey-day of sunshine and good luck. The unbounded wealth of its citizens that they would take some pride in the condition of their city, and not leave it to take care for itself, and for other equally cleanly citizens. The road-ways are lined with shops of debris, which are whirled by the winds into houses, cars, and plentifully sprinkle the unfortunate pedestrians. The wretched condition of the road-ways and sidewalks left to the tender mercies of a cloud of dust, and such as to excite angry complaints from the local press itself. In the meanwhile "shoddy" continues to pile up its tinner-box palaces, with marvellous splendour, and equally wonderful bad taste, where the golden and painted railing of the curious slattern in their gaudy and vulgar. Since writing last time, the O. & O. S. S. *Oceanic* has arrived newly-recruited from England. I met some of her passengers, amongst them several from Hongkong, and the account they gave me of her was far from satisfactory. As regards her sea-going qualities they pronounced her admirable as ever. The Captain (Metcalf) and officers very kind and attentive. But for the comfort of her passengers, very far from first-class. In the first place hiring allotted the best cabins in the ship to the crew and agent and their families. They put four in the cabin, and filled her own to the lower deck with first-class passengers. Cleanliness is evidently not looked upon with favour by the O. & O. Company for two boats (for which no fresh water is allowed) and three W. O.'s, are brought along for over sixty passengers. One small basin for four passengers! They are waiting, ten boys for sixty people! I am assured that the attendance, and the menu was wretched in the extreme. I spoke to some twenty of the passengers who were staying in the "Palace," and they each pronounced her to be the worst steam vessel in which they had ever made a voyage. Now if the *Oceanic* and *Orion* are to be sent to encourage Anglo-Indians to prefer their route to that of the *Panama* and *Orion*, they might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of that much-abused company, and not put their passengers away like pigs, feed them and wait on them properly, and above all pay some attention to common decency. For Englishmen, in the East at all events, consider cleanliness anything a little better than godliness. Took the trouble to verify these statements and found them to be true. Another trip or two such as the last will go a long way to

destroy any public favour which the *Oceanic* and *Orion* may now enjoy.

To a foreigner, the great excitement of seeing the money back had complete access to the outside, and making £700 or £800 a year after that. The writer moreover, who has more land than he can clear from the jungle, and is anxious to increase the population of an island "which only wants population to be the garden of the earth," offers ground free of charge and other advantages to approved settlers, so as to give them the opportunity of making a clear start. It is no wonder to hear that this letter is "exciting attention" in Ceylon; the marvel is that this family should have to tont for inhabitants. It is like the charming farm described by the Roman poet, which was put up to auction, no one knew why, until it was discovered that the owner had not been able to keep a single slave alive upon it—World.

The London correspondent of the *Western Weekly News* (Plymouth) writes as follows to his constituents, under London date, June 7th:

As a great deal has been said about Colonel Gordon's resignation, I may say that I know him very well at the time that he was Chief Military Inspector of the new forts which were being built on the Thames. At this time he was residing at Gravesend, and occupied a large house close to the fort. To that house it was his delight to send a little waifs and strays of boys who would otherwise have been unable to keep from the workhouse, and there educate them, prepare them for some honest trade, and put them out at his own expense as bricklayers or carpenters, or perhaps stone masons. In this way he spent nearly the whole of his income. The boys adopted in little dormitories, which were neatly kept, each boy having a separate bed for himself; and the good which Colonel Gordon did in Gravesend was almost incalculable. He did all this from religious convictions, and it is said that he never took any step except under influence of a religious impulse. If that be the case, we may easily understand that some little thing or other has offended his conscience at Bombay, and that he has given up his post on this ground. His explanation otherwise would appear absurd.

A RECENT issue of the *Penang Gazette* contains the following, which may be without meaning in this Colony:

Conveyancers.—On Tuesday last Mr. Wilfrid Stewart was fined 250 dollars for breach of Ordinance V of 1878, Section 26, which prohibits persons not enrolled in the Supreme Court as conveyancers from directly or indirectly drawing or preparing any conveyance or deed relating to any real or personal estate in expectation of any fee, gain or reward. This is the first *Qui Tam* case which has been brought in the Straits; and we must say that it was well needed to put a stop to the business carried on by persons who have not qualified themselves for such an important branch of the law.

George Town is full of small snug nests, where deeds and other legal documents are prepared by men who are scarcely able to put two words of English correctly together, much less able to draw up a legal document; and as a matter of fact every one capable of writing a good hand, presumes himself to possess sufficient knowledge to draw a deed; and to such a person, as a cheaper business man than the duly enrolled Solicitors and Conveyancers of the Supreme Court, many of the ignorant natives are induced to resort for advice or aid in transactions both difficult and important. The result is, that through this ill-advised parsimony, many have to rue the consequences soon, and that for ever.

The *Oceanic* (Manila paper) of the 13th ultimo says:

A friend of ours once said to us—Have you noticed that here where so many Chinese live much crowded and in foul quarters, the small pox does not attack them notwithstanding. I cannot account for there being so few cases of deaths from small pox amongst Chinese as compared with the whites. This observation is not without interest, and deserves some attention. It is true that there are innumerable Chinese who bear the ineffaceable marks of having suffered from this disease. But the majority do not show these marks, and we do not believe in their having been vaccinated. What is the reason then? Can it be that this epidemic being constant in China, the larger portion of the people have become saturated with the contagious miasma in the same manner that the natives of Havannah, Vera Cruz and new Orleans are saturated with those of yellow fever that they do not suffer from it? The subject is worth inquiry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Singapore Times*, "A. B." writes as follows under date 12th July:

A few days ago a little child, about two years of age, of a Chinese trader residing in Town, was kidnapped and kept away from its parents for some days—during all which time you may imagine as a matter of course the father was in an indescribably grievous and excited state of mind, almost bordering upon madness, for the loss of his beloved child. Notwithstanding every search was made for the lost child in every place and corner of the town, all turned out fruitless. But, fortunately for the heart-rending parents, the kidnappers, after endeavouring to sell the child at Champong, Glam, bethought themselves of conveying the child to a better market for sale. Apropos on their way thither, they were stopped by a Baba who happened to pass in the same way, and whose attention was attracted by the child. He was a man of a back engaged by the kidnappers. Only one of the kidnappers was apprehended; the others having successfully made their escape with impunity before the Police came up to the spot. Some miscreants, the offspring of China, make it their principal profession in this place for kidnapping children for sale. According to the Penal Code of China, the offender is liable to be beheaded. Therefore, unless a severe punishment be dealt to the culprit in the present case as an example, his associates or others of his class will doubtless with more confidence carry on their nefarious trade of kidnapping on a more extensive scale in our Colony to the discredit of our Government.

It is to be feared that the traditional description of Ceylon as an island "where every prospect-pleasing" is no longer unqualifiedly true. The prospect of the plantations, for instance, are by all accounts the very reverse of pleasing; so had indeed that the only encouragement that can be found for the planter by a local paper is that if he had not been extravagant in the days of his prosperity, things would not be so bad for him now. It must be tantalizing for those who are dependent to contrast their position with that of their fellows in Jamaica, as set forth by a writer in the *Field*. Three thousand pounds will start a planter in coffee and cinchona in this favoured island. There coffee disease is unknown, and the produce of the crop more profitable than anywhere else in the world. For the man with a smaller capital, and who cannot afford to wait so long for his returns, there

is still good profit to be made out of bananas and chocolate, in which, by the investment of from £500 to £600, he may rely on getting his money back and a couple of crores in the outside, and making £700 or £800 a year after that. The writer moreover, who has more land than he can clear from the jungle, and is anxious to increase the population of an island "which only wants population to be the garden of the earth," offers ground free of charge and other advantages to approved settlers, so as to give them the opportunity of making a clear start. It is no wonder to hear that this letter is "exciting attention" in Ceylon; the marvel is that this family should have to tont for inhabitants. It is like the charming farm described by the Roman poet, which was put up to auction, no one knew why, until it was discovered that the owner had not been able to keep a single slave alive upon it—World.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Delaware, has just completed eight cars—dedicated to the Emperor of Russia, and two combined passenger and baggage cars—for the Japanese Government, to be used on the "Personal Railway of Yokkaido," now in process of construction in Japan, one of the largest of the Japanese islands. The cars will be shipped, in sections, from New York.—*Engineering*.

The *Moscow Gazette* gives some particulars about the progress made by Christianity, as represented by the Greek Church of Russia, in Japan. The missionary, Nicholas Kassak, a carpenter, or perhaps stone mason, in this way he spent nearly the whole of his income. The boys adopted in little dormitories, which were neatly kept, each boy having a separate bed for himself; and the good which Colonel Gordon did in Gravesend was almost incalculable. He did all this from religious convictions, and it is said that he never took any step except under influence of a religious impulse. If that be the case, we may easily understand that some little thing or other has offended his conscience at Bombay, and that he has given up his post on this ground. His explanation otherwise would appear absurd.

The following concerning General Macleod, written by Colonel H. Yale, C.B., in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, may be of interest to our readers:

In 1836 he was selected by the Commissioner, Mr. E. A. Blundell, to proceed on a journey into the interior of the Indian Peninsula, to penetrate to the frontier of China, to open up commercial intercourse between the Chinese traders, who were in the habit of visiting the towns of Siam and Laos near our frontier, and our provinces on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Macleod started Dec. 15, 1836, first visiting the Siamese Shan for Location, principalities of Labong and Zimma (or Xiang Mai), the *Jangmai* of our old travellers, where the East India Company had a commercial agent in the early years of the seventeenth century. Macleod had the greatest difficulty in obtaining information about his route, and he was told that he could have given it either had interest in misleading him, or were school-boys to do so. But he received better aid from the Chinese traders themselves, who meanwhile arrived at Zimma. He left that place on the 25th of December, and went to Great Kiang-Tung, the seat of the largest of the Burmese-Shan States on the 26th Feb. Here he was kindly received by the *Si-fu*, as the Burmese term those Shan princes, an active-minded man, though blind. This was a place much frequented by the Chinese traders, and he was told that he could have given it either had interest in misleading him, or were school-boys to do so. But he received better aid from the Chinese traders themselves, who meanwhile arrived at Zimma. He left that place on the 25th of December, and went to Great Kiang-Tung, the seat of the largest of the Burmese-Shan States on the 26th Feb. Here he was kindly received by the *Si-fu*, as the Burmese term those Shan princes, an active-minded man, though blind. This was a place much frequented by the Chinese traders, and he was told that he could have given it either had interest in misleading him, or were school-boys to do so. 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THE CHINA REVIEW.

THIS widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous *Notes & Queries*), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *Queries* proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned associates should submit to this scholarly and entertaining *Review*. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as an independent journal, devoted to the study of Chinese literature, history, and general knowledge. It is a monthly, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)."

The *China Review* is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports. *Notes & Queries* is the first native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, are publishing every day a paper of the Chinese community, and the Chinese community are publishing every day a paper of the Chinese community, and the Chinese community are publishing every day a paper of the Chinese community.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it is for foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office,

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,

11, Coleman's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Furniture, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Luisitiano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seminary (Church, West Point, St. Joseph's R.C. Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for tea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masone Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DICKSON, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.
Chromometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.
Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LAW, CRAWFORD & Co., American and English Stores, Books, and generally selected Cigars.—MAC- EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGISLATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BRASHES, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. | Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. | Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, \$1.50
Three Coolies, 1.20
Two Coolies, 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UNDERBELLY).
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$0.50
Three Coolies, 0.40
Two Coolies, 0.30

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).
Four Coolies, \$1.00
Three Coolies, 0.85
Two Coolies, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).
Hour, 10 cents.
Half day, 35 cents.
Day, 50 cents.

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1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
planks, per Day, \$5.00

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planks, per Day, 2.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600
planks, per Day, 1.75

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 1.50

5th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 1.00

6th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 80

7th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 50

8th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 30

9th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 20

10th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 10

11th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 5

12th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 2

13th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 1

14th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 0.50

15th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 0.25

16th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 0.10

17th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 0.05

18th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 0.02

19th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 0.01

20th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
planks, per Day, 0.00

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Ports is limited to 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 10 cents each.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents each.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5*
Books & Patterns, 5*

West India (Non Union)*, Bolivian, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay*.

Letters, 30
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 10
Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; Via Gulf, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery. + There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, The San Francisco route is available.

+ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. * Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, the following rates apply:

Letters, 10 cents.
Post Cards, 5 cents.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5*
Books & Patterns, 5*

West India (Non Union)*, Bolivian, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay*.

Letters, 30
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 10
Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; Via Gulf, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery. + There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, The San Francisco route is available.

+ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. * Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Packages containing Patterns may be wholly enclosed or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Patterns.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fairs, Quizzes, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar trifles are continually being refused, the senders having paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, and not weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ior, Alest, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or anything dangerous to Man, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Parcel. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case of other correspondence, or in order to retard the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong for General Post Office Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that is a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. without inclusive value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the delivery of Registered correspondence, but hereafter it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong, immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, but by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, or other articles, which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing Office. The application must be accompanied by the full amount must be accompanied by the full amount must be accompanied by the full amount.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2, 18 cents.
" £5, 36 "

" £10, 54 "

" £20, 72 "

" £50, 180 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders.
Up to \$25 or £25, 25 cents.
" \$50 or £50, 50 "

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessary for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months (or if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed rate also for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour H. Shipping or midway between each shore are marked G., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Butan	21	Spain	838	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Cananda	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Grand	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Dala	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Danube	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Fame	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Glenfidd	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Ha-shia	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Kwangtung	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Lydia	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Menzel	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Namoa	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Nigata Maru	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Oceanic	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Pekin	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Ponzo	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Pernambuco	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Ping-on	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Sea Gull	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Serapia	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock
Strathmore	21	Spain	837	July 18	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Cootan Dock